El Comercio de Buenos Ayres

British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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BUENOS AYRES.

THE drama of Montevideo has advanced another stage, but the scenes now exhibited, instead, as heretofore, of calling forth ridicule from their ludicrous absurdity, excite the deepest horror from their appaling atrocity.

Our readers are already aware that Frutos Rivera presented himself not long since in the harbour of Montevideo, not merely unsent for, but in direct infringement of positive orders from Vasquez, who, in conferring upon him the appointment of Minister to Paraguay, directed him not to move from Rio Janeiro unless he obtained permission of the Imperial Government to proceed to his destination, through the Brazilian territory, by land. This was a complete hoax on the part of Vasquez, for he well knew that the Imperial Government would not dare to grant any such permission, but he hoped to engage the attention of Frutos in remonstrations with the Imperial Cabinet, whilst he, with the aid of the British and French Ministers, was consolidating his power in Montevideo. His anticipations, however, were not borne out by the event, for no sooner had Rivera received news of the *coup d'etat* by which Vasquez had overthrown even the semblance of constitutional order, and rendered the influence of his own clique paramount, than he resolved to avail himself of the passports conceded to him by the Brazilian Government to proceed to Paraguay by water. This determination was soon learnt in Montevideo, and as the real design of Frutos was too apparent to be mistaken, Vasquez and his circle immediately applied themselves to concert means to defeat it. The result of their deliberations was, that Frutos should not be allowed to land, but that an offer should be made to him of an embassy to Spain with a salary of $5000 payable in advance; and this resolve was submitted to, and obtained the approbation of, the Ministers of England and France, who undertook to secure the person of Rivera in case he should prove obstinate. Such was the state of things when Frutos arrived in the harbour of Montevideo, on board the Spanish brig *Fomento*. Scarcely had the vessel anchored when the Captain of the Port went on board and notified to the illstarred passenger the decree of the so-called "Assembly of Notables" by which he was proscribed. No wonder that Frutos should become fired with indignation at this base ingratitude of his former minions, and that, the "Peacemakers," in virtue of their engagement, should take measures to prevent him from giving a practical proof of his resentment. But, though confined on board he was not altogether powerless on shore, as was evidenced by the great excitement that prevailed there, and the terror to which Vasquez had recourse to preserve tranquility. For some days a sort of pacific anarchy reigned, but the storm at length burst forth on the occasion of the imprisonment of Martinez, Barreiro, Lavandera, Vidal, Bustamente, and others, who had been instrumental in getting up a memorial to Mess. Ouseley and Deffaudis in favor of Rivera; and the simultaneous promulgation of three decrees, by the first of which the city was declared under martial law, by the second Rivera was deprived of the character of Minister of Paraguay, and by the third he was ordered immediately to leave the port for a foreign country, under the pain of being declared an outlaw. The Blacks were the first to raise the standard of revolt on the 1st inst. They commenced by killing their Major and his brother, and by setting at liberty the political offenders who had been imprisoned, after which they traversed the streets crying out *Viva Rivera*, and firing random shots of musketry. The revolutionists were joined on the 2nd by about 600 French, Italians, and Basques, as well as a number of Rivera's friends. Estivao, with 20 negroes, was on the *azotea* of the Captain of the Port's office, which was the only point that was not commanded by the partisans of Rivera. The Basques and Negroes made a joint assault upon the edifice and carried it, massacring every one they met with, and throwing the mutilated bodies into the street. The British troops are said to have been passive in the affray, but to have garrisoned the lines that had been abandoned by the rioters. The French sent to the mole 18 launches with 250 men armed *cap-a-pie*. The Admirals were on shore. Lainé harangued the revolted troops, and told them that Rivera would not be allowed to land on any account, but that if they had any complaints to make against Pacheco Obes (who had been fired at) they would be attended to. He added that if they did not disperse after this assurance, the Ministers and their troops would embark and abandon the city to its fate. The effect of this address is not known. At the date of the last accounts the mob was pulling down the Captain of the Port's Office, and carrying away the furniture, books, papers, &c. Estivao was particularly obnoxious from being brother-in-law to Pacheco Obes, and from having been the bearer of the notification to Rivera. There had been several killed and wounded among the Blacks. Vasquez, Pacheco Obes, and all the leading men of that clique had concealed themselves, and there was no government, police, or military authority whatever. The houses of the foreign Ministers were besieged by people seeking for protection. Several vessels that were on the point of sailing had been detained. It is a curious fact that on the very day appointed for the reception of Mr. Ouseley as Minister to the *Government* of the Oriental State, the capital, by the revolt of the Africans and the European mercenaries, became acephalous. Where now will Mr. Ouseley look for the Oriental nationality? Perhaps he has at last hit upon the right quarter. At least it is said that he had opened a correspondence, or was about to have a conference, with President Oribe.

On the 6th inst. the Argentine batteries at the Quebracho, under the command of Lieut. Cols. Santa Coloma and Thorne, opened a brisk and well-directed fire on the British steamer *Alecto*, which was ascending the Paraná with three merchant schooners in tow. The steamer and her convoy suffered very severely not only in their crews, having had several killed, but also in their hulls, rigging, &c.; whilst the batteries, being unassailable from their position, came off entirely unscathed.

It is currently reported that Lopez, formerly second in command to Paz, and who, shortly after his disastrous expedition to Santa Fé, being persecuted by Paz, took refuge with 200 of his followers in the Brazilian territory, has sued for pardon to the Argentine Government, and that, it having been conceded, it is supposed that by this time he has joined with his party the army of General Urquiza.

The campaign of Corrientes is, it appears, closed for the season, and the Argentine army has, it is understood, gone into winter quarters, every stratagem having proved ineffectual to withdraw Paz from the fastness in which he had taken refuge on the frontier of Paraguay. General Garzon, in writing to a friend in this city, describes the important results of the operations of the Confederate army in the following manner:—

"Arroyo Grande, March 16th, 1846.

"In 69 days of a daring, rapid, and glorious campaign against the hordes of ruthless Unitarians headed by the traitor Manco Paz, doubly superior in number, the Confederate army marched from this Province, penetrated into that of Corrientes, cut to pieces all the enemies that came within its reach, and closely pursued that leader to the inaccessible position of Iba-hay, where he went to conceal his shameful defeat. In every encounter that has taken place, the valiant Federals have known how to maintain worthily the lustre of the arms and the honor of the banners of the Confederation. Upwards of 300 leagues have been traversed, always seeking and waiting for our enemies, who invariably declined battle in every place it was offered to them; nevertheless, great advantages have been obtained for the cause of the Confederation. The ruthless Unitarian horde has been annihilated to such a degree that for a long time to come it will be entirely unable to move so as to annoy us; and, in fine, we have brought prisoner with us the most important of their leaders, leaving the despicable and recreant Director of the war in the point of view that was requisite in order to correct the opinion of his allies with regard to the eminent qualities as a General and public man that they ascribed to him, when he was in reality the most worthless and most cowardly of the leaders of anarchy."

It is to be hoped that the course of events will render unnecessary the renewal of this campaign. At least there appears to be good grounds for the gratifying anticipation that the Argentine arms will not again have to clash with those of the misled Paraguayans. General Urquiza received the following communication from this Government, in consequence of the overtures that have been made for a pacific arrangement.

"Buenos Ayres, 27th February, 1846—37, 31, 17.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Government of Buenos Ayres.

"To H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Entrerios, General-in-chief of the army of operations against the ruthless Unitarians in Corrientes, Brigadier D. Justo J. de Urquiza.

"The undersigned is directed by H. E. the Governor to address Y. E and inclose for your information a copy of the correspondence held with the Hon. Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America in this Republic, in consequence of the offer made to this Government of the high mediation of the United States to terminate in a pacific and friendly manner the existing differences between the Argentine Confederation and the Province of Paraguay.

"Your Excellency will see by the copy of the answer to the Chargé d'Affaires, that this Government ever actuated by pacific and friendly feelings towards the Government of that Province has accepted the esteemed friendly mediation which has been proffered to it in the name of the United States. H. E. the Governor in so doing has been

impelled by the deep conviction which he feels that the Government of Paraguay in its ill-advised declaration of war against this Republic has been prevailed upon by deception, and the malignant machinations of the traitor ruthless Unitarians, and by the subversive suggestions of the Ministers of England and France eagerly desirous of complications, disorder, and bloodshed, and ardently solicitous, without regard for the principles of justice and of international law or for the sovereignty of these countries, to possess themselves of the navigation of the River Paraná, place these Repblics in the greatest jeopardy, and subdue them when a fitting opportunity may offer.

"Your Excellency knows that those Ministers have not had the good luck to ensnare this Government in the toils they have laid for Paraguay, and that it will by every means in its power resist the navigation of the Rivers Paranà and Uruguay by foreign nations, because this is a high prerogative of the sovereignty of the Republic which the Confederate Provinces have very properly reserved exclusively for themselves in the fundamental law of the Confederation.

"Under these circumstances it has thought it highly convenient to show in what light it considers the declaration of war by the Government of Paraguay, that it has not changed the pacific and friendly feelings of the Confederation, and that it considers it the offspring of fears instilled by the perfidious ruthless Unitarians, with the concurrence and co-operation of the Ministers of France and England, who have employed for the attainment of their ends the most reproachful means, exciting a want of confidence and distrust which has been long ago disproved by the Argentine Government by a sincere spirit of peace and cordiality, and by the constant and disinterested calls which it has made to that of Paraguay to look to its true political and commercial interests. Your Excellency will find these ideas detailed in the abovementioned copy and the views of the Government in regard to a settlement, which, saving the vital interests and sacred rights of the Confederation, may avoid the spilling of blood and disconcert the iniquitous plans of the ruthless Unitarians, and of the Ministers of France and England, founded on the inexperience and want of reflection of the Government of Paraguay doubtlessly involved in the ominous European policy displayed against these countries.

"H. E. the Governor has thought proper to make these circumstances known to Y. E. so that in all the events of the war you may conduct yourself in conformity to the political views of the Government. H. E. does not wish to carry the war into Paraguay. He has explicitly promised ere now that the armies of the Confederation shall not enter its territory, has expressed his wishes that the question which has been started in respect to the independence of that country which this Government cannot admit or recognise by giving it the character of an independent nation separate from the Confederation, may be fraternally and amicably discussed, and wishes accordingly to show practically its profound sincerity.

"If, therefore, the arms of the Argentine Confederation confided to the illustrious direction of Y. E. should carry you to the frontiers of Paraguay, H. E. the Governor directs Y. E. not to invade that territory on any account. But as Paraguayan forces have joined in alliance with the ruthless Unitarians of Corrientes, making an unjust and ill-advised war against the Confederation, and sustaining the rebellion of Corrientes, the hostile measures against those Paraguayan forces by Y. E. with the army under your command must be as efficacious and active as those which you may adopt against said ruthless Unitarians, and against foreigners who may aid them, as long as those forces remain within the territory of Corrientes, and do not return to that of Paraguay.

"H. E. the Governor confidently trusts that such benevolent and fraternal policy strengthened still more by the acceptance of the high mediation of the Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, will bring the Government of Paraguay to better feelings, will convince it that it is the victim of seduction and deceit; and that, while that of the Confederation proffers to it the olive branch of peace instead of the hazards of war, and solicits it to join the great Argentine family to which it belongs, it consults the liberty and mutual interests of both, the true security and independence of Paraguay, and the first and most important advantages of its inhabitants.

"God preserve Your Excellency many years.

"*Felipe Arana.*"

ENGLAND.

[From the "Morning Chronicle," of 7th Jan.]

The packet that leaves to-day for the River Plate will be the bearer of tidings, either of weal or woe, to the thousands of our countrymen who are congregated along its banks. If, as seems to be pretty generally believed, our Government has been startled and displeased at some of the astounding acts of its agents in that quarter, it is to be hoped that the reaction will be of a nature to carry consolation and hope to those who had begun, and not without reason, to fancy they saw their worst enemy in the very persons whom they had every right to look up to for aid and defence. In such case, trade on the banks of the Plata will resume the tranquil course it has, with few and short exceptions (and those caused mainly by foreign interference), run since its first opening after Beresford's expedition; and the embarrassments and prospective ruin which have affrighted our merchants from the time that Baron Deffaudis' arrival out marked the change in the previously pacific negotiations, will yield to the more congenial and more welcome engrossments of busy occupation and cheerful activity.

We have stated all this hypothetically, because although we wish, for the sake of the parties concerned, that it may prove to be the case, we can hardly flatter ourselves, from our experience of the policy of the present Government, that it will be so. To be fierce with the weak is such a natural set-off for being timid with the strong, that unless Buenos Ayres can manage to transfer herself from the former into the latter category, we hardly see what chance she has of escaping from Foreign Office persecution. It is unfortunate, both for her and for the merchants connected with her, that they either have not been able, or have not known how to make themselves of more importance, so as to avoid being classed amongst those whom it is safe to trample upon; but that is their affair rather than ours. If they have been soothing themselves with the idea that "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" they will doubtless have their reward, and we hope be satisfied with it.

But there is another party that is interested in this matter, and which is likely, if it does not keep a sharp look out, to find itself scurvily treated before it is over—we mean the British *nation*. The Riverista or Montevideo faction is by no means satisfied with what has yet been done for them. They have stolen *one* of our regiments from the Cape of Good Hope, at poor Mr. Hamilton's expense, who, if report be correct is to pay the penalty in his recal. Still their cry is for more—for more troops, and *cavalry* too! And they are right, according to their own plans; for what can a handful of Marines do against Rosas and Oribe, who, if hard pressed, can probably put, including the contingents from all the provinces, some thirty or forty thousand men in the field? To do our work effectually, we must send over at least fifteen or twenty thousand troops, with all that is needful for them in a country which is practically as far removed from us as China, and which, from its poverty and the warlike nature, according to their own fashion, of its people, is far less vulnerable to our attacks than the luxurious and imbecile population of an empire which in seeming importance ranks so far above it.

But before going this length, the British public will probably require to know for whom or what it is they are called upon to submit to such a heavy expense. The last accounts from Montevideo stated that, notwithstanding the temptation of a hundred per cent. premium, a paltry loan of a few hundred thousand dollars could not be raised for the sustentation of the "cause," without the guarantee of Messrs. Ouseley and Deffaudis, on the part of their respective Governments, for its repayment; and another account says, that for a few arms purchased for the use of our *protegés*, Mr. Ouseley was obliged to pay by a draft on his own private banker. We may judge from these circumstances what a slight hold this party has upon the wealth and independence of the Oriental nation, of which it pretends to be the representative and how far it is worthy of the sacrifices which our Government seems disposed to make in support of it.

Filthy lucre—the *auri sacra fames*—is at the bottom of the whole affair. The patriotism of the Montevideanos is to be looked for in their pockets. The loans—not the principal, for *that* is secure, but the premiums on them—are the mainspring of all their energy. If Oribe could but be coerced into the recognition of them, many difficulties in the way of a settlement would be removed. We think our Government should direct its attention to this costless and bloodless solution of the quarrel, and failing in that, should exact, before proceeding further, that the expenses of the war should be defrayed by the money-lenders for whose benefit it is to be carried on.

Charity to themselves would even seem to dictate the desirableness of putting some restraint on their course, and of infusing a little moderation into their plans. A faction without a head, or a party in the nation strong only through foreign aid, is sure at last to reveal its feebleness; and the almost certain end of it, when the struggle is over, will be to sink into anarchy at first, and a despotism afterwards. Farewell, then, to the golden visions of the premium-hunters, and to the anticipated slumbers of Downing Street over the *pacification* of the silver Plata and the new pet Republics!

We are sorry to disturb such pleasant dreams; but if the *dulce desipere in loco* be true, so is it that it is sometimes well to be *wise in time.*

UNITED STATES.

British interference with the affairs of the South American Republics. Violation of the Law of Nations.

[From the "Boston Post" of November 7, 1845.]

The attention of the American people has very properly been called, by the Washington Union, to the acts of the British naval forces, off the River La Plata, in South America, and their gross aggressions upon the national rights of the Argentine Confederation, and their ally General Oribe, in the exercise of belligerent rights in that quarter.

These events have been in progress for three years past, and have developed a design on the part of Great Britain to intermeddle, by an armed neutrality, in the concerns of the South American continent, with an ulterior view, as would seem, to her own acquisitions in that quarter, or at least to an armed protectorate over the weak states there, to be used as circumstances may admit, to her own aggrandisement.

This is an American question, and revives, in some measure, the issue which was successfully raised by President Monroe in 1823, upon the subject of the interference of European powers with the rights and policy of the South American Republics, soon after the recognition of their independence by the United States.

The doctrine then proclaimed as the American international law, was, that any attempt of foreign powers to interfere in the concerns of the South American Republics, other than by the ordinary means of commercial relations, would be regarded as an act unfriendly to the United States.

The American sentiment fully sustained this policy at the time. It was fortified by our recognition of the independence of the South American states, and had the desired effect of preventing the contemplated encroachments of European powers, and particularly of Great Britain, in that quarter. The time has now come for the reiteration and enforcement of that American international law.

The example of the United States constrained Great Britain, which otherwise would have lost great commercial advantages, more important to her even than conquest, also to recognise the independence of the South American states, on which occasion Mr. Canning, the Prime Minister, boasted that by a word he had called into political existence a whole continent!

This was a boast, and not a fact, for the United States had first given vitality to South America, and raised her colonies, that had successfully revolted from Spain, to the dignity of free states. The United States had done this too at the very time when the holy allies of Europe, in their conclave at Layback, had put forth their manifesto that all changes in government not sanctioned by the ruling power and emanating from the free will of the sovereign, were treason against the divine right of kings! a doctrine which England was ashamed to adopt, and which has never since been recognised under any form of government short of despotism, except in the little state of Rhode Island during the struggle of the people there for free suffrage.

But England, though she recognized the successful revolution of South America, has never lost sight of her policy of obtaining a foothold there, to the exclusion of the United States, and the recent events in the River Plate, are unquestionably a part of that policy.

They should therefore be watched with jealousy by the people and the Government of the United States.

England depends for her existence, upon her commercial relations, and hence the law of nations is of vital importance in her policy. She cannot openly and grossly violate it, and set the example of perfidy

and piracy to other powers, without endangering her great interests. Her selfishness, therefore, if not her honor, is a guaranty in this respect, and it can best be appealed to by exposing and holding up to the indignation of civilized governments, every attempt on her part toward self aggrandizement, at the expense of the well settled rights of nations.

The conduct of her diplomatists and naval commanders in regard to the Argentine Confederation, and the unhappy war between that state and the republic of Uruguay, has heretofore escaped the animadversion it deserved, and hence it has been winked at by her ministry at home, while they have affected not to give it a formal sanction abroad.

In utter disregard of the law of nations, her armed forces have at sundry times seized the blockading squadron of the Argentine Republic off Montevideo, interdicted its belligerent rights, and for three or four years kept up a war which would long since have been terminated, but for this unwarrantable intervention.

In this respect the conduct of the United States Government contrasts most honorably for the former, with that of England. The British naval commander in the River Plate, Commodore Purvis, has twice, by an act no better than piracy, compelled the Argentine admiral blockading Montevideo, to strike his flag to a superior force, and has respeatedly interposed, by threatened force, to prevent the capture of Montevideo which would have put an end to the war, and restored commercial relations in that quarter. For these outrages the British commander was at one time partially recalled, but never punished, and has again been restored to the command, in contempt of the law of nations, which it especially becomes a powerful nation to rigidly observe toward a comparatively feeble state.

On the other hand the United States has shown her respect for the law of nations, and her equanamity towards a weaker friendly power, by recalling her naval commander on that station, Captain Voorhees, who took possession of the Argentine blockading squadron off Montevideo, in September, 1844, and subjecting him to a court martial, of her highest naval officers, by whom he was found guilty of a violation of the duties of a neutral, and sentenced to five years' suspension and a public reprimand, which the government have honorably carried into effect.

This contrast in the conduct of the two governments should be pressed upon the public mind, until the force of moral sentiment and the opinion of the civilized world, shall compel Great Britain to respect the law of nations, of which she affects to be the great pattern and exemplar while she assumes to chide the United States for lawless ambition, in receiving an independent republic into the union, by its own free act and consent, and in asserting her just claims to Oregon.

The Washington Union assumes the right ground and right tone on this subject, and as soon as the American press becomes acquainted with the facts in the case, it will see the bearing of it as a great American question for this hemisphere. The Union says, upon these developments of the designs of England in regard to the South American States, that

"This case turns out to be far more flagrant than we had anticipated. We do not now see how the people of the United States, or their press can well avoid expressing the strongest feelings of disapprobation and opposition against the powers allied in the aggression. Throughout the whole proceeding Brazil has been almost entirely inactive. France has only tardily and reluctantly co-operated with England. In a word, the whole deed is British—British in its origin; British in its main purpose; British, we fear, in its most disastrous effects."

At our leisure we may give a more detailed view of the facts and occurrences which justify this conclusion, and give to the subject an importance deserving the attention of the whole people.

[From the "New York Sun" of January 16.]

Washington, Jan. 14, 1846.

Well, we "see land." We have had a test vote—for such I consider it—in the Senate on the war fever, the "Notice," and sundry other threatening measures, which I think may be considered hereafter as a guide in any crisis. Mr. Allen submitted his declaratory resolutions of the position to be assumed by this country in relation to the interference of European powers with the affairs of the independent nations of America. The resolutions were so worded that they applied to England, although they appeared to wear a general aspect.

Mr. Calhoun rose and in a very solemn and impressive speech opposed them and their immediate objects. The Senate listened to what he said in solemn silence. Mr. Allen defended his resolutions at some length, and on being asked by Mr. Calhoun whether he had consulted Mr. Benton or Gen. Cass, said in reply, that he had acted on his own responsibility. On motion to lay Mr. Allen's resolutions on the table, it prevailed, 28 to 23. This is an important vote, and indicates the feeling of the Senate on all these subjects.

Mr. Crittenden then moved to invest the President with power to give the notice when he in his discretion thought proper. Laid on the table. You will perceive from this the state of public feeling in the Senate; any rash or inexpedient measures will undoubtedly be rejected. Nothing of interest has been heard from Mr. Slidell. Mexico is not ready to act definitely until the final intention of Gen. Paredes is known. I think affairs will be amicably adjusted.

CHILI.

The news we have from Chili is highly gratifying. Our American cause is the subject of all conversations, and the object of all sympathies. General Rosas entitles himself to, and obtains every day, the applause of the most distinguished men of Chili. Ministerialists and Oppositionists unite in their imprecations against the execrable and atrocious European intervention. All denounce it as an outrage against the independence of America, and as a most scandalous and tyrannical abuse of power. The ruthless Unitarians, at variance with the American national feeling, cherish among themselves alone their base and senseless aspirations. Public opinion in Chili despises them in this important question of right and liberty for America against the dominion and oppression of Europe; and the respectable Chilians proclaim aloud that "they are ashamed that in Chili there should be two journals to uphold and applaud the most barbarous of cruel aspirations—that of humiliating an independent people." The ruthless Unitarian Demetrio Rodriguez Peña and Tejedor are the writers in those papers, which are objects of ridicule and contempt for their origin, their aim and their furious language. They are not obscure men those who thus contemn the serfs of the Anglo-French intervention. Generals Pinto, Centeno, Campino and his brother, Signor Barros, Dr. Egaña, the President of the Republic himself, the illustrious General Bulnes, and his Ministers, uphold in a decided manner the cause of the Orientals and Argentines, applaud their efforts, and watch with the greatest interest the dignified proceedings of General Rosas.

The affair of the Vuelta de Obligado produced a lively sensation in Chili; and the heroic resistance of the Argentines against the combined naval power of England and France in that memorable engagement has excited the sympathy and admiration of natives and foreigners.—(*Gaceta*)

BOLIVIA AND PERU.

The enthusiasm of the Bolivians, those worthy sons of independent America, against the Anglo-French intervention, has risen to the highest pitch. One of the respectable Bolivians who is remarkable for this expression of American feeling, is Signor Olañeta, who has gone so far as to state that he was disposed even to take up a musket, if it were necessary, and offer his services to General Rosas, to defend the independence of America. Signor Olañeta is one of the most distinguished American characters from the emancipation of the new world; and his resolution is quite in keeping with the American policy lately adopted by H. E. the President of Bolivia, the illustrious General Ballivian, in opposition to European intervention, and in accordance with the voice of the Bolivian people.

The *Eco de Potosi* affirms that a great number of the Argentine emigrants reprobate as strongly as any other Americans the tyrannical Anglo-French intervention in the affairs of the River Plate.

Communications from Lima which have been received by respectable individuals in this city are conceived in a similar spirit, and state that the same enthusiasm and determination are evinced throughout Perú against the Anglo-French conquerors.—(*Gaceta.*)

Advertisements.

J. Reynolds

BEGS to inform his friends and the public in general that he has removed his Earthenware Establishment from No. 49 Calle de la Paz to Nos. 68 and 70 Calle de la Piedad, in front of Mr. Hargreaves, where by a strict attention to business he hopes to merit a portion of their patronage.

Superior Accommodation for Gentlemen

THE undersigned having taken the spacious and commodious house in the Calle de Tucuman, No. 26, has it in his power to offer to Gentlemen comfortable lodgings, with board and attendance. Those Gentlemen who prefer living in a private house, will find the present opportunity desirable, from the pleasant situation of the premises, on which there is a spacious Orchard, and the attention which will be paid to their comfort.

HUGH WHITE.

BUENOS AYRES

British Library.

THE Annual and General Meeting of the Proprietors of the Buenos Ayres British Library will take place at the Library, on Wednesday the 15th inst., at 8 o'clock, P.M. for the purpose of electing a Committee for the management of the affairs of the Library for the present year.

Buenos Ayres, 1st April, 1846.

FREDERIC HARGRAVE.
(Secretary pro. tem.)

J. M. Tuksbury, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAS removed from Calle del 25 de Mayo to Calle del Perú No 116 He gives advice in his house from 7 till 8 a.m., and from 1 till half past 2 p.m.

Just Received

AT THE

HOSIERY & HABERDASHERY,

No. 21, Calle de Cangallo,

(Next door to the Theatre.)

A VERY superior assortment of gentlemen's French silk hats, and of the latest fashions; an excellent assortment of silk and satin cravats, scarfs, opera ties stocks, silk handkerchiefs, gloves, braces, men and boys' cloth caps, cloth and hair brushes, gentlemen's white and coloured shirts and collars, cotton and merino shirts and drawers, cotton and woollen hose and half hose of all descriptions, children's woollen hose, bed rugs and blankets, woollen table covers, gentlemen's dressing cases, razors, pocket books, cigar cases, fancy riding whips, walking sticks, gentlemen's half boots, botines and English shoes, pegged do., and various other articles, all selling at the lowest possible prices.

To Let,

TO single gentlemen, two beautiful rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Enquire at No. 120 Calle Perú.

Notice.

IT is respectfully requested that persons who were formerly in the habit of receiving publications from England through the late Mr Love, will please apply for them at the Buenos Ayres Commercial Rooms, Calle 25 de Mayo. No. 59, or make known to the present proprietor, should it be their intention to discontinue their subscription to the same.

3,000 DOLLARS REWARD,

WILL be given to the person who may give positive information of the thief who, on the night of the 19th inst., entered the house of Messrs. Ibarra and Macome, Calle de Potosi, No. 61, and stole out of the desk a pair of Ear Rings, and Eleven Thousand Dollars in currency.

Pegged Boots, Shoes, and Brogans.

THE Subscribers respectfully advise the public that they have established, on the most approved method, a manufacture of the abovementioned articles; they have secured experienced workmen, and use only the best materials. The public is requested to call and examine the stock of Boots Shoes and Brogans, which are fresh, and will be sold to sui purchasers, at prices lower than they have ever been intro duced for from abroad. A liberal discount will be made to persons purchasing lots to sell retail.

THOMAS WIRE & CO.,
113, Piedad Street

Omnibus and Volantas,

FOR the THORNDIKE RERTAURANT, will leave the corner of Corrientes and Alameda Streets, at morning and evening on feast days. Families wising to visit the Quinta, can have either of the vehicles to call at their residence, on any day required, by leaving written orders the day previous at the Quinta, or at 113, Piedad Stteet.

To Let,

A BED-ROOM and Sitting Room, furnished or unfurnished, with board if required. Enquire at No. 3 Calle 25 de Mayo.

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES.

April 4.—*Wind S.*

Arrived, Brazilian brigantine of war Olinda, 10 guns, Capt. Amazonas, from Montevideo 3d inst.

Sailed, French schooner of war Orestes, down the river.

April 5.—*Wind E.*

Arrived, H. B. M's. schooner brig Victoria: she anchored below the Melampus.

April 6.—*Wind N.*

Sailed, H. B. M's. schooner brig Victoria, apparently for Colonia.

H. B. M's. packet schooner Spider, Lieut. Richard Elsworthy Pym, Commander, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mail for Falmouth.

Passengers.—Messrs. C. Atkinson, W. Longchamp, R. Blutterman, P. D. Ponce, J. W. Smith, A. Delisle, J. W. Holgate, J. Trangott, C. Nicholson, T. C. Helsby, L. Taw, H. Schaumkell, W. Rex, F. Bernier, H. Nielsen, L. Yates, W. Latham, lady and servant, Misses M. Kearney, and A. O'Keefe, and 57 others. Total 78.

April 7.—*Wind N.N.E., at noon changed to E.*

No arrivals or sailings.

April 8.—*Wind W.S.W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

April 9.—*Wind W.*

No arrivals or sailings.

April 10.—*Wind N. W.*

Arrived, Hamburg barque, supposed the Siren, from Hamburg—she was warned off by the blockaders.

Blockade of the Port of Buenos Ayres by the combined Anglo-French squadron.

April 6.—A launch from the Melampus sailed to the eastward.

This day (11th inst.) completes the 196th day of the blockade.

MERCHANT VESSELS

IN THE PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

ON FRIDAY LAST.

NONE.

FOREIGN VESSELS OF WAR.

BRITISH.—Ship Melampus, 42 guns, Captain John Norman Campbell.
Brig Racer, 16 guns, Captain Archibald Reed.
FRENCH—Brig Adonis, 20 guns, Capt. Colet.
SARDINIAN—Brig Daino, 14 guns, Captain Chevalier Scaffiero.
BRAZILIAN—Brigantine Olinda, 10 guns, Captain Amazonas.

THERMOMETER in the Mirador of the Commercial Room since our last:—

Saturday	68
Sunday	65
Monday	67
Tuesday	70
Wednesday	69
Thursday	67
Friday	70

GENERAL STATEMENT of the operations of the Public Stocks from their commencement on the 1st of January 1822, up to the end of March, 1846, together with Cash Account from 1st of January to the 31st March of the present year.

Public Stocks.

Dr.

	4 per 100. Ds.	6 per 100. Ds.
To Amount created by laws 30th October 1821, up to 28th March, 1840	2,000,000	52,360,000
	2,000,000	52,360,000

Cr.

	4 per 100 Ds. Rs.	6 per 100. Ds. Rs.
By Amount of Stock, not in circulation, belonging to corporations and Pious Establishment	146,923 2¼	842,845 5
By Amount of Stock unclaimed	10,397 6½	7,438 ½
By Amount of Stock redeemed 30th December 1845, by the sinking fund	685,863 7½	32,036,056 1¼
By Amount of Stock redeemed between the 1st January and 31st March last 6 % at the prices of 76, 78, & 78½ 6 % & 4 % 51	700	811,244 3
By Balance being amount in circulation at this date	1,156,114 7¼	18,662,415 5¼
	2,000,000	52,360,000

Cash Account.

	Ds. Rs.	Ds. Rs.
To balance at the end of September last	" " "	644,784 1¼
To Amount received from the Customs to pay interest and sinking fund for January, February and March	" " "	938,799 7½
To Amount received for ordinary sinking fund	133,399 3¼	
To Amount for interest on capital sunk	495,131 1¼	
	628,830 4½	1,583,584 1¼

		Ds. Rs.	Ds. Rs.
By Amount of Interest in January last	4 per 100	13,605 ¼	326,349 2½
	6 per 100	312,744 2	
By Amount invested in redeeming Stock in the present quarter		" " "	628,830 4½
By Balance to next month.	For interest	414,727 5¼	628,404 2¼
	For sinking fund	213,676 5	
			1,583,584 1¼

Buenos Ayres, March 31, 1846.

John Alsina, *President*—Miguel de Riglos, *Vice-President*—John Baptista Peña—Bonifacio Huergo.—Simon R. Mier—A. Ibañez de Luca, Secretary and Accountant.

A General Meeting of the subscribers to the Scotch Presbyterian Church in this city, will be held at their Chapel on Monday the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating and appointing the trustees of this establishment for the present year.

ON TWILIGHT.

I love at twilight's meek and quiet hour,
Alone to seek some calm sequestered bower;
Far from the giddy and the busy throng,
To meditate—or sing my evening song.
To rifle mem'ry's rich and treasured lot,
And muse o'er scenes that cannot be forgot:
Ah! then in vivid Fancy's magic glass,
The friends of by-gone days before me pass;
The long-lamented dead—the absent friend,
The false—the changed—again before me stand.
Whilst one by one each glowing ray
Fades in the west, and swiftly melts away;
'Tis thus I think that earthly pleasures run,
Whilst with'ring grief, like evening's setting sun,
Throws o'er our highest joys its dark'ning ray,
And nips the buds of hope before the dawn of day:
And then I love to think, that, though sorrow
May twine her wreath of cypress round our brow,
There is a brighter world beyond the tomb;
A realm of peace, where joys immortal bloom;
A home of rest, (when this sad journey's o'er)
Where friends ne'er change,—and parting is no more.

C.

Buenos Ayres, April 8, 1846.

THE NEW BRITISH MINISTRY.

The following is an official list of the Cabinet of Sir Robert Peel, as it is at present constituted:—

Sir Robert Peel, First Lord of the Treasury.

Sir J. R. G. Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor.

The Duke of Buccleuch, Lord President of the Council.

The Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

The Earl of Haddington, Lord Privy Seal.

The Earl of Ripon, President of the Board of Control.

The Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Lord Granville Somerset, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Earl Lincoln, First Commissioner of Land Revenues.

The Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary at War.

The following are the new Members of the Cabinet:—

The Earl of Dalhousie, President of the Board of Trade.

The Earl of Ellenborough, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The Earl of St. Germains, Postmaster-General.

The Right Hon. W. Gladstone, Secretary for the Colonies.

(From the "London News," of Jan. 3, 1846.)

Advertisement.

Henry Godfrey,

DISPENSING & FAMILY CHEMIST,

No. 30, Calle de la Catedral,

BEGS to inform his friends and the public that he has re-opened the above Establishment with a complete assortment of Chemicals, Drugs, Perfumery, and articles of domestic use.

At the same time takes this opportunity of stating that all Prescriptions entrusted to him will be dispensed under his immediate inspection, and trusts by a strict regard to the purity of every article, combined with an unremitting personal attention to all orders, to insure a continuance of that confidence which it has ever been his anxious wish to merit.

PRICES CURRENT.

	$		$	
Doubloons, Spanish	378	á	380	each
Do. Patriot	376	á	377	do.
Plata, macuquina	19	á	20	do for one
Dollars, Spanish	22¼	á	22¼	each.
Do. Patriot & Patacones	22¼	á	22½	do.
Six per cent. Stock	76	á		do. per cent
Exchange on England	2⅛d.			
Do. France	23	á	24	cent. per dollar
Do. Rio Janeiro	3			per ct. premium
Do. Montevideo	2½	á	3	do.
Do. United States	19	á	20	
Hides, Ox, for Engld & Germy	47	á	48	per pesada.
Do. France	38	á	40	do.
Do. North America	36	á	38	do.
Do. Spain	withoutprice			do
Do. salted	do.			do.
Do. Horse	20	á	22	do. each
Calf skins	37	á	40	per pesada
Sheep skins, common	22	á	23	per dozen
Do. fine	30	á	31	do.
Deer skins	withoutprice			do.
Goat skins	do.			do.
Nutria skins	3		3½	dol. per lb
Chinchilli skins	no price.			dol. per dozen.
Horse hair, short	35	á	38	dol. per arroba
Do. mixed	45	á	50	do.
Do. long	100	á	130	do.
Wool, common, washed	20	á	23	do
Do. picked	withoutprice			do.
Do. shorn from skins	do			do.
Do. mestiza, dirty	15	á	35	do
Tallow, pure	withoutprice			do.
Do. raw	15	á	16	do.
Do. with grease	withoutprice			do.
Jerked beef	do.			per quintal
Horns, mixed	100	á	150	per thousand
Do. Ox	300	á	400	do.
Shin bones	withoutprice			do.
Hide cuttings	8	á	10	per 100 lbs.
Ostrich feathers, white	withoutprice			per lb.
Do. black	8	á	9	do.
Salted tongues	6	á	7	per dozen
Salt, on board	none.			per fanega.
Discount	1½	á	3	per cent. month

The highest price of Doubloons during the week 382 dollars
The lowest price 375 dollars.
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week 2 1-8. The lowest do. 2 1-8d.

GEORGE THOMAS, Responsible Editor.